

REC

RECANTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *recant.*] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.
She could not see means to join this *recantation* to the former vow. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a publick *recantation*. *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *recant.*] One who recants.
The publick body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon. *Shakefp.*

TO RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [recapituler, Fr. *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again.
Hylobares judiciously and resentfully *recapitulates* your main reasonings. *Moré's Divine Dialogues.*
I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error. *Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

RECAPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *recapitulate.*] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points.
He maketh a *recapitulation* of the christian churches; among the rest he addeth the life of Eden by name. *Raleigh.*
Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole. *South.*

RECAPITULATORY. *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again. *Recapitulatory* exercises. *Garretson.*

TO RECA'RY. *v. a.* [re and carry.] To carry back.
When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters. *Walton's Angler.*

TO RECEDE. *v. n.* [recedo, Latin.]
1. To fall back; to retreat.
A deaf noise of sounds that never cease,
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, *receding* from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*
Ye doubts and fears!
Scatter'd by winds *recede*, and wild in forests rove. *Prior.*
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the center, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous matter. *Bentley.*
2. To desert.
I can be content to *recede* much from my own interests and personal rights. *King Charles.*
They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their demands; but that, for the present, they had not authority to *recede* from any one proposition. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

RECEP'T. *n. f.* [receptum, Latin.]
1. The act of receiving.
Villain, thou didst deny the gold's receipt,
And told me of a mistress. *Shakefp. Com. of Err.*
It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not be expell'd like the ecstasy of a harlequin, on the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*
2. The place of receiving.
Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the receipt of custom. *Matt.*
3. [Recepte, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.
4. Reception; admission.
It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them, whose hearts God inspireth with the due consideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels, both for the receipt and delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfection. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*
5. Reception; welcome.
The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Sidney.*
6. [From recipe.] Prescription of ingredients for any composition.
On's bed of death
Many receipts he gave me, chiefly one
Of his old experience th' only darling. *Shakefp.*
That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a receipt to make white hair black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
While leeches will not vain receipts obtrude,
Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*
Scribonius found the receipt in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the receipt during the emperor's life. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

RECEVABLE. *adj.* [recevabilis, Fr. from *recevere.*] Capable of being received.
TO RECEI'VE. *v. a.* [recevere, Fr. *recepis*, Lat.]
1. To take or obtain any thing as due.
If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war receive 't in valiant gore. *Shakefp.*

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A certain nobleman went into a far country, to receive for himself a kingdom, and return. *Luke xiv. 12.*

2. To take or obtain from another.
Ye shall receive of me gifts. *Dan. ii. 6.*
Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son. *2 Sam. xviii. 12.*
What? shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii. 10.*
To them hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I receive comfort in these? *Is. lvii. 6.*
He that doeth wrong, shall receive for the wrong done; and there is no respect of persons. *Col. iii. 25.*
They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren; received no laws from one another, but lived separately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.
Put all in writing that thou givest out, and receivest in. *Ecclus. xlii. 7.*
Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet with: these make little true benefit of history; nay, being of forward and active spirits, receive more harm by it. *Locke.*
The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*
The same inability will every one find, who shall go about to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not received in by his senses or by reflection. *Locke.*
To conceive the ideas we receive from sensation, consider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.
We have let it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to receive upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon's Natural History.*
In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the receiving it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not receiving any for such, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the understanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.
Long received custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the scripture, they could show some law, that did licence them thus to break a received custom. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*
Will it not be received,
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers; that they have don't?
—Who dares receive it other? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Left any should think that any thing in this number eight creates the diapason; this computation of eight is rather a thing received, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.
When they came to Jerusalem, they were received of the church. *Acts xv. 4.*
Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. *Psaln lxxiii. 24.*
Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that received in again. *Numb. xii. 14.*
Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to receive them into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word of God requires. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To take as into a vessel.
He was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. *Acts i. 9.*

8. To take into a place or state.
After the Lord had spoken, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. *Mar. xvi. 19.*

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.
To one of your receiving,
Enough is shewn. *Shakefp.*

10. To entertain as a guest.
Abundance fit to honour, and receive
Our heavily stranger. *Milton.*

RECEIVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *received.*] General allowance.
Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

RECEI'VER. *n. f.* [recevour, Fr. from *recevere.*] One to whom any thing is communicated by another.
1. All the learnings that his time could make him receiver of, he took as we do air. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
She from whose influence all impression came,
But by receivers impotencies lame. *Denne.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.
There is a receiver, who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*
In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the receivers. *Sprat.*
Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the receiver extend to. *South.*

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If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of receivers. *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary receivers will be losers of two thirds in their pay. *Sw.*

3. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.
The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God there conveyed. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

4. One who cooperates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.
This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their receivers always ready; for were there no receivers, there would be no thieves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.
These liquors, which the wide receiver fill,
Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with skill,
Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*
Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the receiver in distillations, which will not take fire. *Arbutnot.*

6. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.
The air that in exhausted receivers of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we respire in. *Bentley.*

TO RECELEBRATE. *v. a.* [re and celebrare.] To celebrate anew.
French air and English verse here wedded lie:
Who did this knot compose,
Again hath brought the lilly to the rose;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *Benj. Johnson.*

RECE'NCY. *n. f.* [reces, Lat.] Newness; new state.
A schirish in its *reces*, whilst it is in its augment, requirerth milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wifeman.*

RECE'NSION. *n. f.* [recesio, Lat.] Enumeration; review.
In this *recesion* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn's Kalen.*

RECE'NT. *adj.* [recentis, Latin.]
1. New; not of long existence.
The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.
Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or *recent*, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; not long dismissed from.
Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and *recent* from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

RECE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freshly.
Those tubes, which are most *recently* made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. *Arbutnot.*

RECE'NTNESS. *n. f.* [from *recent.*] Newness; freshness.
This inference of the *recentness* of mankind from the *recentness* of these apothecies of gentle deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

RECE'PTACLE. *n. f.* [receptaculum, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received.
When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the souls of either. *Hooker.*
The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a receptacle to rob the rest of the counties about it. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
As in a vault, an ancient receptacle,
Where for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packt. *Shakefp.*
The eye of the soul, or receptacle of sapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Left paradise a receptacle prove
To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton.*
Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little receptacle at the bottom. *Addison.*
These are conveniences to private persons; instead of being receptacles for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages. *Atterbury.*
Though the supply from this great receptacle below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the surface, where the heat is not so uniform, it is subject to vicissitudes. *Woodward.*

RECEP'TIBILITY. *n. f.* [receptus, Lat.] Possibility of receiving.
The peripatetic matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a mere receptibility. *Glanvill.*

RECEP'TARY. *n. f.* [receptus, Lat.] Thing received. Not in use.
They, which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appearances of arts and receptaries of philosophy. *Brown.*

RECEP'TION. *n. f.* [receptus, Latin.]
1. The act of receiving.

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Both serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty reception of air, provisions had been superfluous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The state of being received.
3. Admission of any thing communicated.
Causes, according still
To the reception of their matter, act;
Not to th' extent of their own sphere. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the reception of sensations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmission.
All hope is lost. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Of my reception into grace. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

5. The act of containing.
I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its reception. *Addison.*

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.
This succession of so many powerful methods being farther prescribed by God, have found to discouraging a reception, that nothing but the violence of storming or battery can pretend to prove successful. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Pretending to consult
About the great reception of their kings,
Thither to come. *Milton.*

7. Opinion generally admitted.
Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common reception countenanced. *Locke.*

8. Recovery.
He was right glad of the French king's reception of those towns from Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RECEP'TIVE. *adj.* [receptus, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.
The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is receptive, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace and delight. *Hooker.*
The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is receptive of all bodies. *Glanvill.*

RECEP'TORY. *adj.* [receptus, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted.
Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptory*, and will not endure the test. *Brown.*

RECE'SS. *n. f.* [recessus, Latin.]
1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.
What tumults could not do, an army must; my recess hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*
Fair Thames she haunts, and ev'ry neighbour's grove,
Sacred to soft recess and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.
We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a self-necence, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our recess. *Glanvill's Sceff.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.
This happy place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The deep recesses of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*
I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your recesses. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

4. [Recess, Fr.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.
In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. *Ayliffe.*

5. Departure into privacy.
The great seraphick lords and cherubim,
In close recess, and secret conclave sat. *Milton.*
In the recesses of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.
On both sides they made rather a kind of recess, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*
I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient recesses, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.
Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity deneth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.
Good verse, recess and solitude requires;
And ease from cares, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret part.
In their mysteries, and most secret recesses, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*
Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep recesses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*